

**TCC head said named as adviser**

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Post and Communication Hashem Dabbas has appointed Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Ahmad Nawawi as his adviser and designated the corporation's inspector general, Walid Dweik, as acting TCC director general in addition to his normal duties, according to a report in the Arabic daily Al Ra'i. Informed sources told the Jordan Times last week that Mr. Nawawi had reversed an earlier decision to resign his post and decided to retain his job at the head of the corporation. Reports said that Mr. Nawawi had presented his resignation over two weeks ago and that it was accepted by the cabinet. His resignation came two days after a controversial interview, during which he announced the cancellation of a contract that gave a local company a 15-year monopoly for cellular phone services. In the interview, which was published in Al Ra'i, Mr. Nawawi defended his decision to award a contract for cellular phone services to a local group that would introduce the service in cooperation with the U.S. company Motorola.

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Jordan Times تايمز يومية سياسية تحرير بالاشتراك عن المؤسسة الصحافية (الرأي)

# Jordan Times

**Jordan: No Palestinian request on Jerusalem**

AMMAN (R) — Jordan, which has rejected any change in its religious role in Jerusalem, said on Sunday it had not received an official Palestinian request to relinquish the holy sites. "We have received no such formal request," Information Minister Jawad Al Anani told Reuters. Palestinian officials said on Saturday the Palestinian authority running the Gaza Strip and Jericho would inform Jordan it wanted control of holy shrines. The officials said Sheikh Hassan Tabboub, a Jerusalemitic appointed recently to an authority to supervise Muslim places, would go to Amman to seek the transfer of the sites. Dr. Anani and the Palestinian mission in Jordan said neither had received a request for a meeting. On Saturday King Hussein vowed Jordan would keep its role in Arab East Jerusalem "until it is fully assured that all rights are preserved..."

Price: Jordan 150 Fils

**Alai Al Hassan leads for U.N.**

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Alai Al Hassan left for New York Sunday to head the Jordanian delegation to the 49th session of the United Nations General Assembly which begins on Sept. 20. Mr. Hassan will stop in Brussels, for talks with the European Union (EU) Commissioner General and senior officials from the EU Commission on bilateral relations. Mr. Hassan said while in New York he will hold contacts with senior U.N. officials and Arab and foreign ministers to brief them on the latest developments in the region, particularly the developments on the Jordanian-Israeli track, and to discuss bilateral relations.

**Minister meets new Lebanese envoy**

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Tal Al Hassan on Sunday received a copy of the credentials of the newly-appointed Lebanese ambassador to Jordan, William Farid Habib. Mr. Habib replaces Ahmad Ibrahim, who has been named Lebanon's ambassador to Poland.

**Swedish coalition defeated in polls**

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sweden's centre-right coalition government was defeated in a general election on Sunday as the country swung to the left, according to an official forecast. With 121 of 311 electoral districts counted, the opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) was within just seven seats of winning an overall majority in parliament. The early returns indicated Ingvar Carlsson's SDP would have the choice of forming a coalition government with the small Liberal Party or with the leftist Left and Green parties. The ex-communist Left Party won 23 seats, up by seven from the last election in 1991 while the Green Party made a triumphant return to parliament with 21 seats after failing to win any in 1991. The returns showed two rightist parties, the Christian Democrats and the far-right New Democracy Party, failing to win any seats at all, while support for Prime Minister Carl Bildt's Moderate Party remained stable.

**Algeria denies links to Morocco violence**

LONDON (R) — Algeria has denied accusations by Morocco that its security services trained gunmen who attacked a hotel in Marrakesh in order to destabilise the kingdom. "Algeria categorically refutes these baseless allegations which have recently been nourished by the infertile imagination of the Moroccan interior ministry," the Foreign Ministry said in a statement broadcast by official Algerian radio on Saturday.

**Israel expects Ross on Tuesday**

TEL AVIV (AFP) — The U.S. Middle East peace talks coordinator, Dennis Ross, will arrive in Israel on Tuesday evening to prepare for Secretary of State Warren Christopher's visit in October, the foreign ministry announced. Mr. Ross will fly from Damascus to Israel, where he will hold talks on Wednesday and Thursday before returning to Washington, the ministry said in a communiqué. Mr. Christopher was expected to begin his next Middle East shuttle early next month.

**PNA puts out tenders for Gaza airport**

GAZA CITY (AFP) — The Palestinian National Authority (PNA) put out tenders Sunday for the planning and first phase of construction of an airport on the Gaza Strip. The authority's transport and communications ministry urged interested parties to send bids by Oct. 15

## Fate of Haiti in balance as Carter presses effort



Jimmy Carter

an accord to avoid an invasion by 20,000 troops.

He cautioned against putting too much meaning into the meeting with Mr. Jonassaint and said, "this can go either way."

President Bill Clinton and his top security aides were at the White House awaiting word from Mr. Carter, who would likely phone from the plane taking the delegation home. They were due to have left hours earlier at midday.

Mr. Carter told CNN television in Washington

Lieutenant-General Raoul Cedras left military headquarters and drove together the 250 metres to the national palace, rousing speculation that Mr. Jonassaint's views were being sought on a possible deal.

Gen. Powell and Sen. Nunn, also went to the national palace.

CBS television's Dan Rather, in Port-Au-Prince, reported that there was an outline agreement providing for the generals to step down that Mr. Carter would put to President Clinton for his approval.

Mr. Carter, U.S. president until 1981, had been briefed by Mr. Clinton only to discuss the ways the junta could leave power, allowing a peaceful restoration of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Haitian military Chief-of-Staff Brigadier General Philippe Biamby had also been at the meeting with Mr. Carter but not the third junta member, Port-Au-Prince police chief Colonel Michel Francois.

Vice-President Gore told

ton that the talks would probably end Sunday, but he refused to be drawn on how they were going.

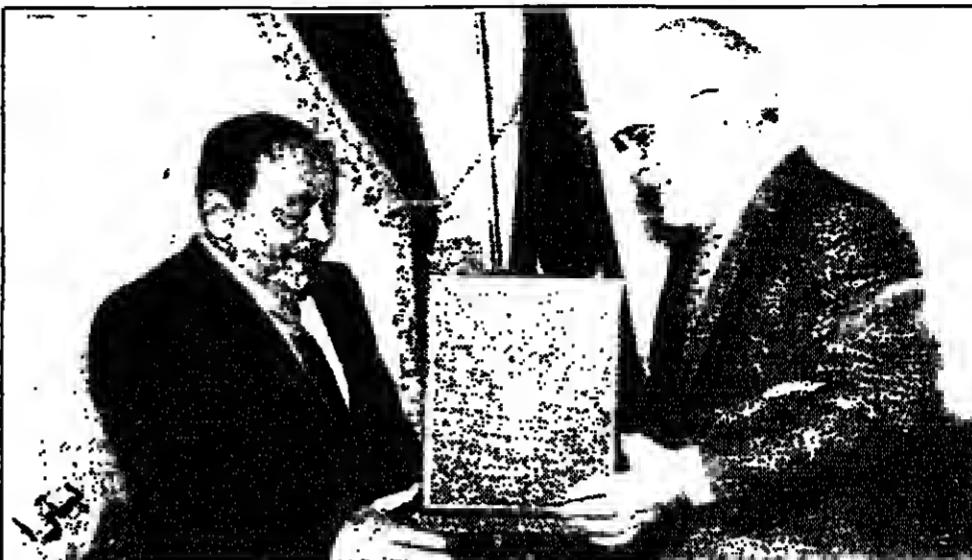
Gen. Cedras was seen by reporters a few minutes before 5 p.m. (2200 GMT) to leave the meeting room and walk along a balcony to another office.

He had earlier briefly left the meeting and gone across the street to the national palace, raising speculation that he was consulting Mr. Jonassaint, whose agreement would presumably be needed for any deal.

Mr. Gore said the talks between Haiti's military强人 and the U.S. delegation were at a "delicate stage" and cautioned against characterising the discussions as pessimistic or optimistic.

"I would not want anyone to think it was definitely going one way or the other now. It could go either way... the only thing for sure is that democracy will be restored to Haiti," he said.

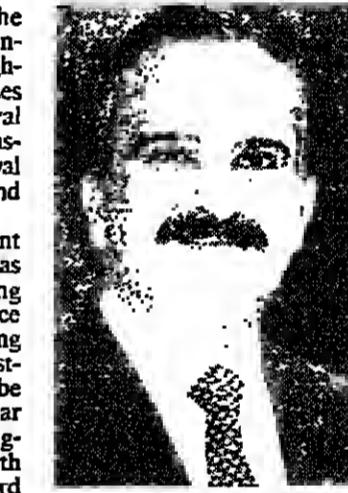
Mr. Gore described the discussions as focusing only on "the modalities of departure."



YEMENI ENVOY HONORED: AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan on Sunday conferred Jordan's Independence Medal of the First Order on Yemeni Ambassador to Jordan Ali Abu Lahoum on the occasion of the end of his tour of duty in Jordan. Lower

of the diplomatic corps in Jordan, and thanked him for his efforts to strengthen Jordan-Yemeni relations (Petra photo)

## Cabinet approves statute for Higher Authority for Purchases



AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Ministers has endorsed a statute for the Higher Authority for Purchases referred to it by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, chairman of the Royal Commission for Reform and Modernisation.

A government statement said that the statute was based on His Majesty King Hussein's directives to Prince Hassan last month, asking that the economic and investment climate in Jordan be based on sound and clear ground to enable the Kingdom to enter a new era with solid steps and to safeguard its reputation and credibility at a time when the country is about to expand its links with world economic blocs.

The statement said economic and trade links with other states and blocs normally entail certain activities that require control and should therefore be governed by rules of conduct and values to fend off any suspicious or corrupt acts or cause any imbalance or neglect and prevent any profiteering or misconduct or misuse of office.

"Dialogue between Yemenis is an internal affair of Yemen," the Yemeni statement said Sunday.

Southern Yemenis declared secession from the north in the early days of the Yemeni war. Southern leaders fled into exile after the end of the war, but President Ali Abdullah Saleh still insists on trying 16 of them for treason and war crimes.

Saudi Arabia and some other Gulf states showed sympathy for the South during the conflict, although speculation of material hacking was never confirmed. Since the end of the war, Saudi Arabia has repatriated nearly 600 southern soldiers and officers who had fled to the kingdom.

jecting all actions to be accountable before the law, the statement added.

In order to achieve these criteria in conduct and to ensure the soundness of procedures connected with the public procurements and purchases, especially in international trade transactions, and in view of the diversity of legislations governing requirements for the various government offices, the overlapping of certain legislations and the failure of some of them to serve their purpose and meet the requirements of the modern age and handle

the rapid developments at the local and international fronts, it was found necessary to establish a general umbrella for purchases, it said.

It said that the Higher Authority for Purchases is deemed to be of urgent necessity to contribute to the development of those departments in charge of requirements, purchases and services for the state.

This authority, this statement said, would also control the performance of government offices and the conduct of their staff to ensure that they abide by the regulations and rules, would define defects, avoid any imbalances and prevent abuse of authority and improve and simplify procedures, taking care to ensure speed, fair dealing and less routine and bureaucracy.

The statement said that the council would ensure that sound procedures would be followed by all parties in any commercial transaction concerning purchases in such a manner that would prevent any illegal benefits from reaching any party and would lay down controls to safeguard public funds and guarantee public justice.

## PLO says it got only 10% of pledged funds

CAIRO (Agencies) — Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) efforts to rebuild the new self-rule areas are hampered by Israel's slowness to hand over authority and the receipt of less than 10 percent of promised foreign funds, a PLO official said here Sunday.

The Palestinians have received about \$65 million of the \$720 million promised for this year, said Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, deputy chairman of the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction (PEC-DAR).

"The process is slow. Instead of months, it should take weeks or less," Mr. Kaddoumi told reporters during a PEC-DAR session which was partly to discuss preparations for an upcoming meeting of international donors.

"We try to expedite the process," although donors "have their own plans," Mr. Kaddoumi said.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's economic advisor Said Hamad said earlier that PEC-DAR would set a timetable for development projects to be presented to donor countries.

Mr. Kaddoumi also accused Israel of "moving to the detriment of plans," adding "we have not yet received full empowerment in both Gaza and the West Bank."

Autonomy was launched in the Gaza Strip and Jericho in May, but there had been "delays in the withdrawal of Israeli forces," said Mr. Kaddoumi, who is also the head

## Policeman killed in Gaza row

GAZA (Agencies) — About 4,000 Palestinian mourners attended the Gaza Strip funeral of a policeman killed trying to break up a row between secret police and armed members of the Islamic Hamas movement, witnesses said.

A 23-year-old Palestinian plunged a large knife into the neck of an Israeli soldier at a bus stop in the Tel Aviv suburb of Petah Tikva, police said.

The soldier was taken to hospital with "moderate" injuries while the aggressor was arrested.

Police sealed off the area, hunting for possible accomplices of the Palestinian, whose name was not released.

Israeli soldiers meanwhile shot dead a Palestinian and wounded another on Sunday at a roadblock in the occupied West Bank.

Mr. Arafat was meeting Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in the port city of Alexandria.

The officials discussed projects to set up a development bank and Palestinian monetary authority Saturday.

Mr. Abu Libdeh said the body aimed to "smooth up operations," deal with administrative and planning matters and discuss "some ideas for the future."

Mr. Kaddoumi denied there was any rift within the PLO's economic team even though he was chairing the meeting in the absence of PEC-DAR executive chief Ahmad Qouieira.

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued on page 2)

## GCC ministers welcome Washington Declaration

RIYADH (Agencies) — Foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have welcomed the Washington Declaration of Jordan and Israel.

The GCC foreign ministers ended a regular meeting in the Saudi capital Riyadh also restating demands that Iraq recognises Kuwait's sovereignty.

"The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) condemns Iraq's attempt to dissolve the binding international obligations (imposed on it)," said a statement issued after the end of the meeting late on Saturday and carried by the official Saudi Press Agency.

The statement said Iraq should recognise Kuwait's sovereignty and U.N.-demarcated borders and return prisoners whom Kuwait says have been held by Baghdad since its occupation of the emirate in 1990-91.

The GCC states are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The GCC statement also welcomed last month's preliminary agreement between Jordan and Israel signed on July 25 in Washington.

"The council welcomes the progress made on the Jordanian-Israeli track," it said.

The ministers also hailed the progress made on the Palestinian track of the Middle East peace process.

They urged the United States and Russia, co-sponsors of the process, to put pressure on Israel to "remove" the obstacles it is placing in the path of the Palestinian Authority.

"As Iran has not shown any serious desire to discuss ending its occupation of the Lesser and Greater Tunbs and Abu Musa, the council invites Iran to accept a referral of this dispute to the International Court of Justice," it said.

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## Yemen criticises S. Arabia for urging talks with exiles

SANA (Agencies) — Yemen accused Saudi Arabia of meddling in its internal affairs after the kingdom's foreign minister urged Sanaa to open a dialogue with secessionists who were vanquished in Yemen's recent civil war.

The GCC urged Iran to accept international arbitration in its dispute with the UAE over three small islands in the Gulf.

"We had expected Prince Saud Al Faisal to announce normalisation of relations between the Republic of Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in response to the Yemeni government's request for extinguishing the fire of sedition that the treacherous separatists set ablaze," an official statement said.

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## 18-year-old killed for 'family honour'

By Rana Huseini  
Special to the Jordan Times

JIZZA — An 18-year-old girl was killed on Saturday by her brother in Jizza, a small town near Queen Alia International Airport, one day after she was released from prison after serving six months for becoming pregnant out of wedlock, according to Civil Defence Department (CDD) and family sources.

Jizza S., was stabbed several times in the neck and several parts of her body, then shot several times by her 17-year-old brother Ayed, who surrendered to police shortly after the killing, a close relative of the victim told the Jordan Times Sunday.

## Sarid tells Golan settlers to be prepared to leave

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Jewish settlers in the Golan Heights should pack their bags and leave to allow peace with Syria, Israeli Environment Minister Yossi Sarid said Saturday.

"It is regrettable that the country's leaders have encouraged settlers to believe in the past that their presence on the plateau was permanent, but it was an illusion which would have evaporated sooner or later," Mr. Sarid said.

He told his Meretz party at the launch of a campaign for "territorial concessions" to Syria in exchange for peace.

"Settlers, whose mission seemed to be of national importance to many of us at the time, must admit that is coming to an end," he said.

Hundreds of Israelis on Saturday travelled to Gamla, one of 31 Jewish settlements in the Golan Heights, to express support.

Settlers staging a hunger strike in protest at the Israeli government's readiness to cede land in return for peace.

Another 300 settlers of nearby El Rom went on strike Friday, following Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's offer of a "marginal" Israeli withdrawal over three years from the Golan

Heights, seized from Syria in 1967.

Mr. Sarid said the Meretz party, which is part of Israel's ruling coalition, had always been "convinced that the Golan was destined since 1967 to be used as a bargaining counter to obtain peace with Syria."

"Now that peace is within reach, settlers must have a sense of responsibility and realise that an accord with Syria comes before everything and that to obtain it, it will be necessary to give very far-reaching and painful land concessions."

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Israel was ready to make concessions to Syria in exchange for security guarantees and that a settlement could be reached within the year, in an interview published on Saturday.

The hunger-striking Jewish settlers appealed to U.S. President Bill Clinton on Saturday.

Thirteen hunger strikers in a letter to Mr. Clinton sent to news agencies drew a parallel between an impending U.S. invasion of Haiti and their struggle to hold on to the Golan Heights.

"In the name of true democratic principles, the United States, by your decision, is

going to invade Haiti... we call upon you to be consistent in your war against dictators, such as Syria, by strengthening democracies such as Israel."

He added: "We appeal to you Mr. President to stop putting pressure on Israel that may lead to dangerous concessions in the Golan Heights and to resist any effort to station U.S. troops on the Golan Heights."

Syria and its ally Lebanon are the only frontline Arab states still formally at war with Israel following Israel's treaty with Egypt in 1979 and interim accords with the Palestinians and Jordan.

Talks between are stalled over the Golan Heights. Syria demands total Israeli withdrawal. Israel has publicly said it could make a limited pullback but wants Syrian commitment to full ties.

But earlier this week, Israel welcomed a speech by Syrian President Hafez Al Assad as a "declaration of peace" aimed at preparing the Syrian public for a deal with the Jewish state. In that speech, Mr. Assad demanded a full Israeli withdrawal from the Heights while vowing to fulfil any commitments to peace.

## Kuwait cites history in defence of statehood

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait, keen to assert its statehood against territorial claims by Iraq, says it may have an older history than previously thought.

Official historian Abdullah Al Ghunaim said he was re-examining documents that showed that the tiny state in the north of the Gulf could have been founded more than a century before the commonly accepted date of around 1750.

Documents and records indicate that Kuwait existed almost 130 years earlier," Mr. Ghunaim, chairman of the Centre for Research and Studies, was quoted as saying in an interview with the English-language Kuwait Times.

"We are keen to gather more information from all sources available so we can build our study on it," said Mr. Ghunaim, whose institution is attached to the Kuwaiti cabinet.

Kuwait's history became a propaganda battleground in the crisis that followed Iraq's 1990 invasion, when Baghdad revived a longstanding claim that Kuwait has always belonged to Iraq.

Kuwaitis say their historical credentials may yet resur-

## Policeman killed in Gaza

(Continued from page 1)

rule authority perform an autopsy to establish whose bullet killed him on Saturday night.

Police reinforced security around the town of Khan Younis, sealing off the hospital where two Hamas members were being treated for bullet wounds from the incident. Police arrested three Hamas activists who turned up at the hospital.

About 1,000 of Gaza's 8,000-strong security forces attended the funeral in the southern town of Rafah, including their commander, Major-General Naser Yousef.

Mr. Ghunaim was quoted as saying history's first reference to Kuwait was made around 1613 by Arab historian Ben Al Issa who had travelled the Gulf, be added:

"We began our study based on this reference and we found that another Arab historian, Murtada Ben Awan, also visited Kuwait in the year 1709 and described the country as a prosperous, well-organised community with markets and cheaper prices than adjacent countries."

## PLO says it got 10% of funds

(Continued from page 1)

He played down reports that Mr. Qouriea, a key architect of last year's PLO-Israel peace accord, had boycotted the talks and had offered his resignation to Mr. Arafat.

"Qouriea has not resigned. He did not submit any official resignation and I asked Arafat today about that. Qouriea is still on and he has two deputies meeting here with us," Mr. Kaddoumi said.

Mr. Kaddoumi said Mr. Arafat earlier met the board for about four hours and "explained his views on how we can expedite the influx of the fund."

"Mr. Arafat will also try to urge President Hosni Mubarak to use his good offices in persuading donors to expedite the funds," Mr. Kaddoumi said.

Mr. Arafat later met Mr. Mubarak at a private rest house near Alexandria to discuss the funds and progress achieved so far in the Middle East peace process "in which Mubarak is playing a central role," Mr. Kaddoumi said.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Musa told reporters after the meeting that Egypt was holding contacts with "concerned parties" to help the Palestinians set up their infrastructure.

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**THEATRE WORKSHOP:** Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday attends one of a series of workshops held by a British theatre company, the Right Size, with a team of Jordanian theatre professionals and students. Upon the request of Jordanian actors, the British Council, in cooperation with the Theatre-in-Education programme of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, invited two members of the Right Size group to Jordan for a second visit, to work with selected Jordanian actors on improvised story-telling using self-creation, mime, movement, Italian mask, music, and other physical comedy techniques, while stressing discipline and group work. The project will concentrate on using the workshop



techniques to develop performances, which will be held at the Royal Cultural Centre on Sept. 20 and 21. Queen Noor met the actors and dis-

cussed how they could use the new techniques in their professional life, in both teaching and acting. She expressed her hope

that they share their knowledge with their colleagues so that the workshop would have a broader impact (Photo by George Crystal)

## Media production company to lease facilities in financial rescue bid — general manager

By Cathy King  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordan Company for Television, Radio and Cinema Production plans to lease its studios and equipment in a move to rescue itself from financial problems in two to three years, according to its general manager, Jawad Maraqeh.

Since the establishment of the shareholding company in 1983, of which the government and government-guided agencies own 52 per cent, it has accumulated debts of JD18 million. The lease, expected to be awarded to Sheikh Saleh Kamal in partnership with the Gulf Artistic Production Company (GAP), Dubai, will ease the burden of these debts, Mr. Maraqeh said.

The deadline for submission of bids is today, as announced in an invitation printed in the local press last week.

Businessmen interested in the lease have complained the time was too short for serious competitors to bid. They suggest that a deal between the company and the Sheikh Saleh-GAP partnership had been agreed prior to the official announcement.

Mr. Maraqeh refuted the insinuation. Interested parties could make an offer at any time, but extensive knowledge and experience

in the field are prerequisites to acceptance, he said.

In recent interviews, Mr. Maraqeh and Dr. Fahed Fanek, head of an appointed management committee, said Sheikh Saleh-GAP were the only contenders.

Sheikh Saleh, a Saudi national who owns the Italian-based Arab Radio and Television Company, is one of the individual shareholders and owns 20 per cent of the original capital of the company.

Between 1983 and 1986, when the company was building its own premises, it used the JTV studios.

The development of the studios and the enormity of the project was to create pan-Arab studios to replace those formerly used in Greece, Mr. Maraqeh said.

"But the (overhead) costs were enormous," he added.

Mr. Maraqeh said that to "bave borrowed more than the original capital was a mistake, not corruption."

He explained that liquidity problems were exacerbated after the Gulf crisis which led to a strain in Jordan's relations with the Gulf states, the company's main market.

Other difficulties contributing to the company's insolvency were the devaluation of the Jordanian dinar in 1988 and the increased focus on outdoor film shooting rather than using studio facilities, he said.

The expense outweighed the JD5 million capital (equivalent to \$15 million in 1983) by an additional

ers have difficulty paying in hard currencies; receipt of payment is often delayed and in some cases they do not buy the programmes after they have been produced, he explained.

He blamed the company's inability to develop, while smaller, private enterprises continue to do so, on its high running costs.

Mr. Maraqeh would like to see the company's equipment updated, to face increasing competition from television production businesses outside Jordan.

The equipment has already exceeded its life expectancy of 5-7 years and has been rendered obsolete by the new era of production technology.

But this would require a large budget, which the company, currently unable to repay its debts, does not have, he said.

The lease is a stopgap measure which, in time, may be able to assist the company in attaining Arab World recognition as originally conceived.

Despite the lease, administration will remain in the hands of the management committee, Mr. Maraqeh asserted.

The beneficiaries will be JEA staff, including clerical engineering and JEA Project workers, he said adding that the unit will be occupied by the workers for as long as they are employed by the JEA.

The winners of the lease will be announced Monday and the sublet will begin on Oct. 1. Sources say that Sheikh Saleh is offering around JD 500,000 as lease payment, but Mr. Maraqeh declined to reveal specifics.

## JPA voices solidarity with Cuban people

Visiting team discusses effect of U.S. sanctions on island

By Odeh Odeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordan Press Association (JPA) Sunday voiced its solidarity with the people of Cuba in the face of U.S. sanctions imposed on the Caribbean island for the past 32 years.

JPA President Suleiman Qudah said the embargo on Cuba is worse than weapons of mass destruction and should be banned worldwide.

Speaking at a meeting with visiting representatives of Cuba's women's federation, Marian Santana and Ignacia Iglesias, Mr. Qudah said the Arabs know full well the devastating consequences of embargoes imposed on Iraq, and Libya, adding that embargoes aim at wrecking the morale of nations.

He said he recently visited Iraq and was deeply affected by the results of the sanctions imposed on the Iraqi people.

The JPA understands the



Jordan Press Association President Suleiman Qudah Sunday meets with Miriam Santana and Nancy Iglesias, representing a Cuban women's federation. The two visiting women were accompanied by Mrs. Yacoub Zayadin (left)

situation in Cuba despite the hostile western media which aims at marinating that country's image before the world, said Mr. Qudah.

For their part the two-member team referred to the several thousand Cuban emigrants and said that western

media and U.S. propa-

ganda were exploiting the migration and referring to the emigrants as "boat people."

It is regrettable that the world knows so little about the 11 million people of Cuba where illiteracy is non-existent and where everyone

enjoys free medical services, said the two women.

Cuba has been struggling for survival under extremely difficult circumstances and has succeeded in protecting its freedom and its dignity and independence against many odds in the face of the 32-year-old embargo, said the visiting team.

With the exception of the United States, Israel and Romania, the present embargo was rejected by the U.N. General Assembly in its 91st and 92nd sessions as illegal, they added.

Ms. Santana and Ms. Iglesias, who arrived in Amman Friday, were on Sunday received by Taha Masi, speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, who discussed Cuban-Jordanian parliamentary relations.

The Cuban team is due to leave for Havana today after a meeting with Secretary General of the Jordanian Communist Party Yacoub Zayadin.

An electrical contact

caught a live cable and caused sparks and smoke outside the school.

In a panic, students and

teachers stamped out of the three-storey building.

The injured children were

taken to Ashrafia Hospital

for first aid and treatment.

Two children were dis-

charged, and nine others

were listed in fair condition.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### EXHIBITIONS

- Exhibition of oil paintings by Kamal Boulaifa entitled "Draebs, Quartzes, and a Triangle" at Darat Al Fumaa of the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Lawrence. Also showing "permanent exhibition of 56 Arab contemporary artists" (Tel. 643251/2).
- Exhibition by artist Nadim Muhsin at the French Cultural Centre.
- Exhibition of stained glass and icons by Ola Rocio at The Gallery at the Hotel Inter-Continental (8:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. except on Friday) (Tel. 641361).
- Two exhibitions of abstract art respectively by Marwan Allan and a group of Jordanian artists at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- Exhibition of paintings by Nasir Thamir at Ain Art Gallery, Wadi Saqra St. (Tel. 644451).
- "The Golden Crown Exhibition" of Jordanian national products at the Amman Auto Exhibition, Airport Road.
- Exhibition of handicrafts at Haya Cultural Centre (Tel. 604600).
- Exhibition of oil paintings by Rashad Salim at Ab'dad Art Gallery (10:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.) (Tel. 819861).
- Exhibition of paintings by Syrian artist Walid Karissi at Baladna Art Gallery (Tel. 687598).
- "The Diness Exhibit" — beginnings of photography in Jerusalem and the Holy Land at the American Center exhibition hall, Abdoun.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The Royal Norwegian Embassy announces the opening of its Chancery in Amman. The location is: Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle, Qais Bin Sa'ida Street, Villa 33. Opposite Hotel Inter-Continental. Opening hours: 09 a.m. - 3 p.m. Visa Section: 10-12 a.m. Closed: Friday & Saturday. Tel.: 644932-644933-644934

## UNRWA employees to get raise — chief

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's more than 6,000 United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) employees will receive a JD10 increment on their monthly salaries starting November, according to newly-appointed UNRWA Director in Jordan Ele Saaf.

Mr. Saaf, who made the announcement at a meeting with Minister of State Mohammad Thweib Sunday, said that the raise was in conformity with a government decision to give a JD10 monthly increase to civil servants this year.

Despite financial constraints on the agency, UNRWA decided to go ahead with the raise, but it continues to face a recurrent deficit in its annual budget.

According to a draft report on UNRWA affairs to be submitted to the U.N. General Assembly by the agency's commissioner general, UNRWA's 1994-1995 operations budget is \$632.3 million, covering Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The agency announced last

month that it had started 1994 with a projected deficit of \$43 million in its regular and emergency budget. It had since been able to reduce the deficit to about \$30 million because of donations from several countries.

He urged the agency to increase the number of employees in cleaning services and health centres, and to extend the clinic hours to the afternoon instead of closing at 2:00 p.m.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that Mr. Saaf and Mr. Thweib agreed to form a joint committee to plan projects for the development of the refugee camps.

large population increases that resulted in additional pressure on the government-run health, educational and social services.

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## HUDD to build housing for JEA staff — official

AMMAN (Petra) — The Housing and Urban Development Department (HUDD) plans to build a housing estate for Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) employees and workers in Aqaba at the cost of JD3.5 million, in accordance with a contract signed in Amman Sunday.

HUDD Director General Yousef Hiyasat said the JEA will build 144 housing units in 24 buildings with a total area of 550 square metres each, according to the plan.

The project entails setting up 96 units of the "A" category and 48 units of the "B" category in these buildings, and each of the buildings will include six flats, said Mr. Hiyasat who signed the deal with JEA Director General Mohammad Saeed Arafah.

The beneficiaries will be JEA staff, including clerical engineering and JEA Project workers, he said adding that the unit will be occupied by the workers for as long as they are employed by the JEA.

According to Mr. Hiyasat, HUDD will also build facilities for social services and will connect the housing estate to the local infrastructure of roads, water, sewerage, telephone and electricity networks.

Under the contract,

Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Director General Yousef Hiyasat (third left) Sunday sign a contract for the construction of a housing estate for JEA staff in Aqaba (Petra photo)

For his part, Mr. Arafah said that this was the first housing estate to be built by HUDD for JEA employees and he expressed appreciation of the level of cooperation with HUDD in benefiting the workers.

Mr. Arafah said the JEA intends to ensure appropriate housing for its employees in the Aqaba region, where the JEA is operating major power projects including the Aqaba Thermal Power Station and where a power linkage is connected to the Egyptian electricity grid through the Sinai.

JEA employs 2,200 workers at its projects in various parts of the country.

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| 16 Industrial Engineering Tech.                 | 161 Engineering                                |
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| 18 Practical English                            | 40 Photography                                 |
| 19 Storing Your Own Business                    | 70 Computer-Assisted Small Business Management |
| 20 Legal Assistant                              | 79 Electronics Technician                      |
| 21 Computer Programming in COBOL                | 91 Cartooning                                  |
| 22 Computer-Assisted Bookkeeping                | 27 Personal Computer Repair                    |
| 23 Medical Office Assistant                     | 26 Dressmaking & Design                        |
| 24 Fashion Merchandising                        | 28 Teacher Aide                                |
| 25 Motorcycle Repair                            | 30 Floral Design                               |
| 26 Wildlife/Forestry Conservation               |  |
| 27 Surveying & Mapping                          |  |
| 28 Travel Agent                                 |  |
| 29 Animal Care Specialist                       |  |
| 30 Building Trades                              |  |
| 31 Travel Agent                                 |  |
| 32 General Business                             |  |
| 33 Practical English                            |  |
| 34 Catering/Gourmet Cooking                     |  |
| 35 Travel Agent                                 |  |
| 36 Fashion Merchandising                        |  |
| 37 Motorcycles                                  |  |
| 38 Catering/Gourmet Cooking                     |  |
| 39 Wildlife/Forestry Conservation               |  |
| 40 Surveying & Mapping                          |  |
| 41 Animal Care Specialist                       |  |
| 42 Building Trades                              |  |
| 43 Travel Agent                                 |  |
| 44 General Business                             |  |
|   |  |

## Dangerous gamble, high stakes as Russia backs Chechen rebels

MOSCOW (AFP) — Moscow has embarked on a perilous course by openly backing the armed opposition in breakaway Chechnya, where a major battle occurred this weekend, but the outcome could set a precedent for other Russian republics trying to go it alone.

The tiny Caucasian republic, population 1.2 million, which declared independence three years ago is latest of a number of Russia's 89 constituent regions trying to quit the Russian Federation.

Some of these are rich in natural resources — Chechnya itself has a major oilfield — and want the freedom to profit to the maximum from their wealth.

Chechnya's President Dzhokhar Dudayev, who has the advantage of enormous "distance" from Moscow, has ignored all attempts by the Kremlin to bring him to heel.

Openly sending in troops, however, would revive the Chechens' instinctive dislike of Russians and could spark off a guerrilla war in a region whose warlike people had resisted conquest by Russia for almost three centuries until the middle of last century, observers said.

Moscow, as a result, has opted for internal destabilisa-

tion.

When the Provisional Council, an almost unknown opposition movement, announced on Aug. 2 that it had "removed" Mr. Dudayev from office, Moscow acknowledged it had given the group financial support.

Once in Chechnya, it is obvious that the opposition also receives arms and advisers from Moscow.

But the game is risky. Clashes in the past three weeks between opposition forces and troops loyal to Mr. Dudayev have failed to bear out the opposition's contention that it is powerful enough to "overthrow" the president "by military force."

And Moscow now is so committed to backing the opposition that if government forces prevailed, it would be seen as a Russian defeat.

If this happened, Moscow would have the choice of intervening militarily or admitting defeat, which would legitimise Chechnya's independence.

This, in turn, would encourage would-be rebels in other Russian regions and put paid to two years of patient effort by Russian President Boris Yeltsin — both through diplomacy and force — to smother seces-

sionist aspirations which burgeoned in the heady days after the Soviet Union broke up into separate countries following an unsuccessful Moscow coup in August 1991.

However some analysts believe Moscow, by trumpeting its support for the rebels, has something else in mind.

The Russian government may be hoping Mr. Dudayev will agree to negotiate and then bring the republic back into the Russian fold as a face-saving measure.

Russian officials have denied talks are underway — or ever could be — with Chechnya's leader.

But on Friday a Chechen emissary arrived here and told a journalist he had come "to negotiate a treaty on a confederative basis which would preserve Chechen sovereignty."

Other analysts foresee a less peaceful scenario, in which Russia would let a civil war drag on until it degenerated into a guerrilla conflict because neither side was capable of winning.

Russian troops could then intervene officially to "re-impose order," probably with the support of at least some of the population.

Both of these last two op-

tions would offer Moscow the added advantage of eliminating the possibility that one of Mr. Yeltsin's personal enemies, former parliamentary speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov, might emerge as Chechnya's leader.

Mr. Khasbulatov appears increasingly likely to succeed Mr. Dudayev if the opposition wins.

Both options would also explain why Moscow's arms shipments to the rebels appear to be only dribbling through and timed to help the opposition in specific clashes rather than ensuring an overall victory.

On Saturday, Mr. Dudayev's forces failed to dislodge opposition forces in a major battle at Tolstoy-Yurt that left a number of people dead. Chechen government sources said.

The loyalist forces succeeded however in taking control of a key road some 15 kilometres north of the Chechen capital Grozny, according to a ministry source who asked not to be named.

The battle marked a steep escalation in the standoff between Mr. Dudayev, a former Soviet Air Force general, and the Moscow-backed rebels.

The battle was born with hearing but lost it after a reaction to a diphtheria-tetanus shot when she was 18 months old.

She seemed not to realise she'd won when the first runner-up was announced.

Then she started to cry and ducked her head to receive the crown from the outgoing Miss America, Kimberly Aiken.

As she returned to the stage after walking down the runway, she signed, "I love you."

"Her winning the Miss America competition will give inspiration to deaf children that they can also fulfil their dreams of who they want to be, whether it's Miss America or a lawyer or a teacher," said Sherry Duhon, a spokeswoman for Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C., the world's only liberal arts university for the deaf.

Ms. Whitestone was eliminated in favour of a simulation number in which contestants will pose on a simulated beach, which he called a more natural setting.

The pageant was not without its detractors.

American Indians were up-



Heather Whitestone (right), Miss Alabama, is crowned Miss America by outgoing Miss America, Kimberly Aiken in Atlantic City.

### Deaf dancer crowned Miss America

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (Agencies) — A deaf dancer from Alabama won the 58th annual Miss America pageant Saturday, becoming the first woman with a disability to win the crown.

When she performed in preliminary competition, the crowd in the Atlantic City Convention Centre gave her three thunderous ovations before she was finished and another at the end. The same thing happened Saturday.

She also won a swimsuit preliminary, becoming the 28th woman in pageant history to win two preliminary events. Fourteen of them have gone on to win the crown.

An accounting major at Jacksonville State University, Ms. Whitestone aspires to becoming a chartered accountant and a dance teacher.

Model Cheryl Tiegs, Olympic speed skater Dan Jansen and pianist Michael Feinstein headed the panel of celebrity judges chosen to crown one of 50 contestants in the nationally televised ceremony.

She is the daughter of Rear Admiral Jay Johnson, who is on board the command ship Mount Whitney off the coast of Haiti. He and other invasion commanders talked to Mr. Clinton by way of a video-conference link with the Pentagon.

White House spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers said some of the other admirals were ribbing Johnson about his daughter and that "the president wished his daughter well."

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# World News



French soldiers load the bags of some of the 170 French troops returning to France at the eastern Zairean airport of Goma. About 280 of the 500 French troops based in Goma since the

## Zaire wants Rwandan refugees moved from frontier camps

KIGALI (R) — Zaire, trying to cope with an estimated one million Rwandan refugees camped inside its borders, has asked for U.N. help to move some away from the frontier, a senior U.N. official said Sunday.

Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, the U.N. special representative to Rwanda, told reporters the Zairean authorities had requested help to move tens of thousands of refugees to a camp 150 kilometres away from the frontier.

Another U.N. official said the proposal was aimed at army and militias of the ousted Rwanda government, who are accused of terrorising the estimated one million refugees still in Zaire.

"Zaire has made it clear that it wants to separate the defeated army from the rest of the refugees," said the second U.N. official, who asked not to be named.

"If they are moved, then the ordinary peasants can decide freely whether they want to go home or not."

A tidal wave of refugees poured into the Zairean border town of Goma in July following the defeat of the former government by the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF).

Aid agencies estimate 28,000 troops of the defeated Rwandan army crossed with the other refugees. Some were disarmed but many retained and hid weapons.

In addition to threatening Rwandans against returning to their home country, there have been reports that some former soldiers also are planning guerrilla attacks into Rwanda.

Over the past fortnight, the U.N. has said it was imperative to end the former army's rule of terror so the peasants could return to their homes and farms before the coming rainy season.

Mr. Khan said the decision on whom should be moved would be made by a Joint Task Force consisting of the U.N., their aid agencies and Zaire which would meet in the next few days.

Zaire said earlier this month it wanted the Rwandan refugees on its territory to leave by the end of the month and promised to stop Hutu militiamen terrorising refugees into staying.

Diplomats in Kigali, however, said it could be difficult to move the defeated army from its present power base. There are not enough U.N. troops to consider moving them into the camps to disarm the Rwandans.

If the defeated Rwandan soldiers are to be moved, Mr. Khan said, they would have to be treated as civilians so

humanitarian Operation Turquoise ended remain, and they should be progressively pulled out by the end of September (AFP photo)

the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) could transport them if necessary.

"The conversion would be optical not real," Mr. Khan said. "The army would be put in civilian dress because constitutionally UNHCR and ICRC cannot provide aid to people in uniform."

Meanwhile, Rwanda's Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu has appointed Jean-Baptiste Nduwingoma as his information minister, Rwanda Radio reported.

The Joint Task Force would report to the U.N. within a fortnight on sites for the new camps, the cost of the operation, and on numbers to be moved.

The international community would be asked to finance the transfer because Zaire has neither the money nor the logistics for such an operation.

Mr. Khan said Zaire had also asked that senior officials of the ousted Rwandan government be moved from Goma.

"Zaire does not want to be accused (by the new Rwandan

government) of harbouring people who are fermenting revolution," he said.

Mr. Khan could not say which other country might accept the leaders of a regime which has been accused of genocide.

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## Jordan Times

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## Preparing for the big one

OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE reaction to Friday's early morning earthquake, some 30 kilometres west of Amman, is indeed worrying because the next tremor may not be as frail as 4.5 on the Richter Scale. The latest earthquake's epicentre was far from the major Jordanian cities but luck may not repeat itself. The fact is that the Jordan Valley is a fertile territory for tremors of different magnitudes. Amman and other Jordanian cities have a history of major and minor earthquakes. Some 30 tremors have jolted the country in August of 1993, registering between 3.8 and 5.7 on the Richter Scale. Yet the official and non-official reaction to this phenomenon that might lead to natural disasters is so mild as if there is nothing that we can do to contain any eventual damage that could occur should a stronger earthquake hit the country.

To begin with, the concerned authorities need to promulgate their damage control policies in the case of an earthquake. We seem to lack sophisticated guidelines for a futuristic construction code that would aim to minimise loss of life and material damage should a major earthquake strike. Clearly, we cannot undo what has already been built but we certainly can plan for all future constructions, be they houses, apartment buildings or factories. The experiences and know-how of other countries of the world with a history of earthquakes can certainly be used to plan in this regard.

Current legislation on buildings do not seem to cater for the probability of earthquakes striking at major centres of the country. Are current construction designs and construction material, for example, safe enough for such eventualities? Should an earthquake strike, do we have appropriate mechanisms to save life and prevent wider devastation caused by fire, the failure of highway networks, and the collapse of municipal services? There are many other questions that could be asked but remain unanswered, and this is the time to start probing once again this problem in all its dimensions. What is needed in this regard are emergency plans drawn for the country as a whole and for each work place. Drills at schools, factories, office buildings and public centres would then follow so that our people would know exactly what to do to face such sudden dangers.

We think the way to go about dealing with earthquakes and other natural disasters is to establish a task force composed of eminent scientists from academia as well as high-ranking officials to examine the different aspects of this matter. The recommendations of such a group of experts should then be presented to Parliament as a high priority issue with a view to translating its recommendations into municipal and national laws. We certainly should not wait till disaster hits the country before we start addressing earth tremors in a serious and effective manner.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

EGYPT HAS achieved a remarkable success by organising the U.N. Conference on Population and Development in Cairo because it allowed the Third World nations the chance to air their views concerning population and ways to ensure sustainable development.

As a columnist in Al Rayi Arabic daily, the final document endorsed by the conference voiced the world community's respect for religious and moral beliefs for each country and left the door open for each country to adopt the most suitable methods in family planning, said the writer.

Certain countries, which boycotted the conference, deprived themselves of the chance to air their views before the world because they had thought that certain concepts would be imposed on them through that conference, he said. The conference also proved untrue rumours that said that countries which oppose the conference, be said. The conference also proved untrue rumours that said that countries which oppose the conference resolutions would risk being denied any foreign aid, added the writer. Indeed the conference offered the chance to the Third World to present their views and to have a say in the world's issues as abortion. The writer said that the Third World countries have been complaining of poverty and indebtedness and allowing their nationals to emigrate to the Western world, and, he said, it is time for these countries to adopt acceptable measures to ensure safe family planning among their population.

## Human Rights File

By Waleed Sa'di

### More democracy, more crime!

BRITAIN RECENTLY disclosed that its price tag on fighting crime exceeds its defence budget. While we do not know the cost of preventing and punishing crime in other Western societies, we can be sure that it is exorbitantly high also. There is a lesson to be drawn from the prohibitive figures for waging war on crime in the West and other countries that are fast emulating their experiences and methods. For one thing, there appears to be a clear correlation between the rise of 'democracy' and the rise in crime in the world.

I do not suggest that the pursuit of democracy leads to the proliferation of crime. But the fact remains that empirical evidence points clearly and loudly to the relationship between greater dosages of civil liberties associated with modern day type of democracy and the hike in the rate of crime worldwide. The reverse is unfortunately true. The less democracy there is in many societies, the less the crime rate.

When Russia was still a part of undemocratic Soviet Union, its streets were literally free of crime. And when the U.S. and other Western countries further eroded public rights for law and order in favour of individual rights in criminal apprehension and prosecution and punishment, a dramatic jump in crime rate occurred. Even in Jordan one can detect a link between the rise in crime in the country and the relaxation of police power and the liberalisation of

civil protections accorded to individuals. The dynamics of modernisation and heightened poverty in the country have certainly taken their toll on law and order.

As a matter of fact, it is not a must to suffer a high crime rate simply because there is a viable democracy in any given country. Democracy and liberties need not and must not lead to unsafe streets or a drug problem.

Could the issue then be the existence of just too much democracy? Is there such a thing as too much or too little democracy? I think the answer is yes and no. Democracy worldwide comes in dosages and in varying degrees. There are many nations which profess to having democracy but they enjoy freedom and liberties only in name.

Obviously, such category of states have little or no democracy. On the other side of the pendulum sits the category of countries which enjoy full democracy in word and deed. In between lies the group of countries which have attained a certain degree and level of democracy but have not completed the road to full democracy.

The real issue, therefore, is not democracy per se or the lack of it as far as crime is concerned. A certain state may enjoy full and unimpeded pluralistic democracy but retain a sensible balance between the rights of individuals in crime prevention policies and those which belong to the public. Democracy as such does not preclude the preservation of such a reasonable balance. There is nothing inherent in democracy and freedom that calls for swinging the pendu-

lum on civil liberties too much off balance and in favour of criminals. Yet this is exactly what is happening to many Western-oriented nations, with the result that crime is taking its toll on human lives.

Where democracy per se may contribute to breakdown of law and order is when behavioural rules and guidelines crumble as a result of inflated or exaggerated private and individual rights. The breakdown of the family in contemporary societies, the root cause of crime, has often been attributed to relaxed rules on sex and sexual behaviours, loose parental-child relations and greater economic opportunities that are often associated with democracy. As AIDS, for example, is often associated with promiscuity, promiscuity can also be linked to the breakdown of traditions under the weight of greater individual freedoms and liberties.

The moral of these submissions is that we, the people, can have too much of anything and end up suffering from it. Where to draw the line between responsible democracy and a run-away one is of course easier said than done. Likewise, where to draw the line between basic and indispensable individual rights for the accused and those which tend to encourage the commission of crime is also the number one issue. This is where wise leadership and enlightened people can cooperate in defining where these illusive lines need to be drawn.

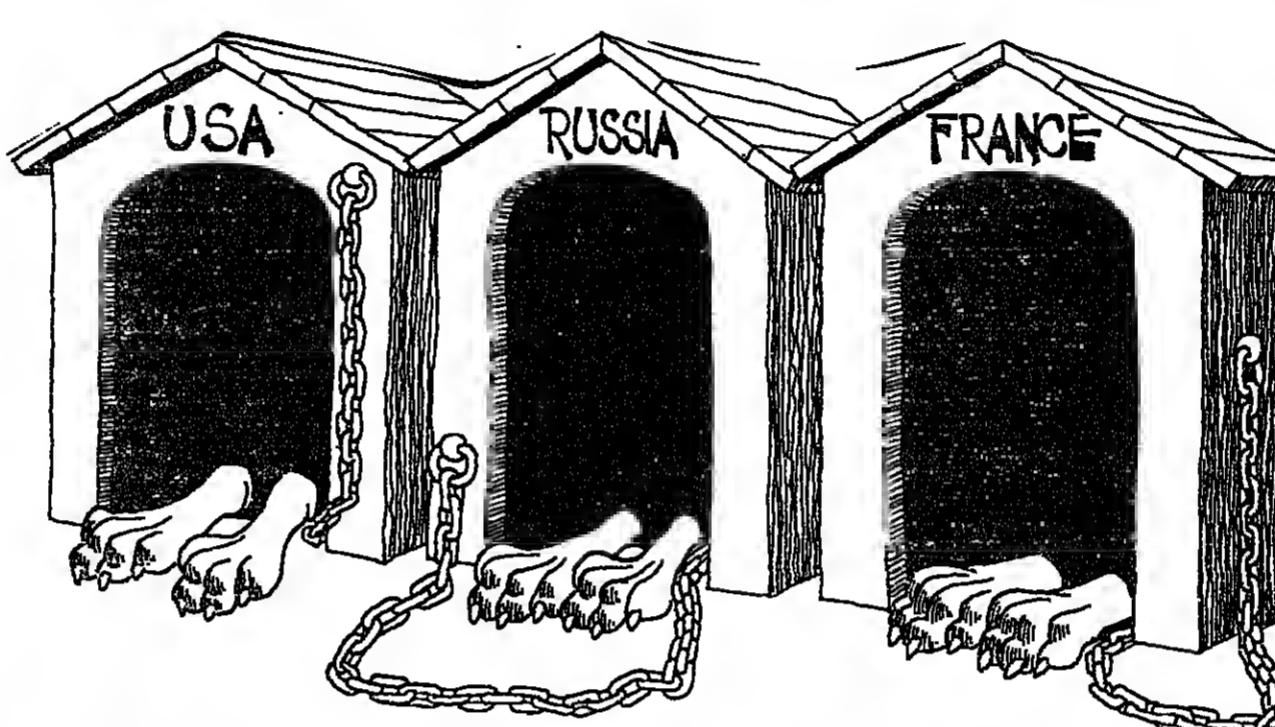


ILLUSTRATION PETER CLARKE

### Peace in your own back yard

By Martin Woollacott

THE ARMADA now moving towards Haiti constitutes less a show of American force than a show of American weakness. It is not so much that this is a hammer raised to crush a gnat, as that President Clinton is paying the price in the Caribbean for his failure to commit American forces and resources in emergencies elsewhere in the world. The Haiti enterprise is also an indication of how far the distinction between international peacekeeping and purely national intervention has slipped in the last two years.

It is probably true that the men who run Haiti would not have hung on so long had President Clinton's history of empty words, particularly over Bosnia, and of retreat from situations in which American troops were at risk, as in Somalia, given them hope that, in the end, he would not order military action and that they would survive. They might, it is true, have reflected on a different kind of history and come to a different conclusion.

It seems to be the fate of small and virtually defenceless Caribbean and Central American states, as with Grenada for Reagan and Panama for Bush, to be picked out for exemplary American military justice, often after a president has

turned tail in other regions and feels the need for a display of martial virtues. Mr. Clinton has seized on Haiti, a military operation with the lowest possible costs, to demonstrate the resolve he has not demonstrated in other, more difficult circumstances. He still has had to contend with a resurgence of isolationism in the United States that is so extreme that it shrinks from action even in America's traditional back yard.

Senator Bob Dole is only the more respectable end of a spectrum that sees Haitians as poor, black, and diseased, and that wants to avoid any form of contact, from military action to immigration.

It is hard to agree with Mr. Dole that the Haitian junta, morderners, usurping, and incompetent, should be left in place. What is wrong about the Haitian operation is not its aim, but that it is part of a patchy, regionalised system of peacekeeping that picks and chooses its interventions, won't tackle the really hard cases, and uses the United Nations as a rubber-stamp legitimiser, rather than genuinely following its procedures.

This is a world in which the might of the American military descends on a Caribbean island, but scrambles out of Somalia after being foolishly misused. It is a world in which the Russians have been left fowl of the United Nations. And American interventions — above all, in Vietnam — received no automatic U.N. imprimatur.

Mr. Clinton's address to the U.N. General Assembly in May last year defined the tight limits of American involvement in U.N. operations. Since the U.S. would avoid a role, except in very restricted circumstances, the corollary was a theory of peacekeeping by regional powers.

During the time that Mr. Clinton has been president, the opportunity to create a genuinely global system of peacekeeping and peace-making has been lost, largely because the U.S. decided that it could not sustain any commitments that were not clearly in American interests, and were not wholly under its control. The one impulse led to a legitimisation of spheres of influence and the other to the effective downgrading of the United Nations, which finds itself authorising rather than commanding operations. The result has been to blur the difference between true peacekeeping or peace-making and great power intervention in a way that was never the case during the cold war years. In those days, Russian intervention never had U.N. blessing, and European interventions, as with Suez and in the Congo, often fell foul of the United Nations. And American interventions — to serve as its "enforcer."

The problems with what Mr. Maynes calls "benign realpolitik" are many. One is that it can easily tip over into a new imperialism. The assumption by Russia of an exclusive peacekeeping mandate in the Caucasus and Central Asia is now so settled that it would be

almost impossible to reverse it.

The Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev bluntly says: "This is a zone of Russian interests and this is understood by all." Yet the Russians have not even been able to observe their own rules for ensuring a degree of impartiality, let alone to incorporate those of the U.N. And while this may be just acceptable while the present government is in power in Moscow, we might find it much less so if the regime was to change.

Another obvious flaw is that the anxiety of the U.S. to pass on responsibility is such that it has done so even when the regional "power" is incapable of taking it on. That is at least arguably true in former Yugoslavia, where the European powers do not have the military capacity credibly to threaten full-scale military action. The only country which possesses that is the U.S. But, while it withdraws it, Washington still insists on its right to change the whole nature of the conflict by lifting its arms embargo.

There is also the problem that, while what are essentially national interventions wearing a U.N. hat get under way, the funds and logistics for genuine multinational operations are even slower to appear than they were before. Thus the French can intervene in

Rwanda while the provision of transport and other equipment for an African U.N. force — from countries which naturally need technical help with long-range operations — are normally slow in appearing.

There is a stratospherically high-minded approach to peacekeeping which ignores the reality of national interests and military capacity. It demands that countries be ready to lose soldiers and money in situations in which they have little or no interest, or over which their commanders have no influence, or it imagines that demanding military operations can be organised by un-sophisticated and ill-equipped states. Such an approach is doomed to failure. The realities of national interest and national capacity have to be recognised.

But the Clinton approach leans too much the other way. It threatens to combine the semi-imperial temptations of back-yard policing with a nearly total reluctance to commit forces to other regions, where they may be sorely needed, both the terms of their capacity and to sustain the vital principle that there is some genuine universality and impartiality in the internationally sanctioned use of force.

*The Guardian*

### South Lebanon endures fighting, awaits peace

By Samir F. Ghattas

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The people living on the last active Arab-Israeli front line still face death and destruction while peace progresses elsewhere.

Behind a facade of hustling towns and tranquil fruit orchards, Muslim guerrillas in south Lebanon confront Israeli soldiers and their Lebanese allies every day. Sometimes, civilians are caught in the cross fire.

The guerrillas, mostly from the Hezbollah movement supported by Iran, are fighting for a new bombardment.

"We have adapted to the war. You can say we have become immune," said Ayad Farhat, a dentist. He

lives so close to the Israeli lines that the soldiers could follow his movements inside the house with binoculars or sniper rifles, if they wished.

A year ago, Mr. Farhat and half a million others fled north during an Israeli blitz in which 147 people were killed and 500 wounded. The Israelis were responding to guerrilla attacks that left several of their soldiers dead or wounded in the border "security zone."

This year, Mr. Farhat stayed in Nahatiyah despite fears of a new bombardment.

"In August, seven civilians were killed in an Israeli air raid on Deir Zahrani village six kilometres northwest of Nahatiyah. Israel said the

attack was a mistake, but the guerrillas retaliated nonetheless, hitting northern Israel with rockets that wounded three children.

"We always worry, concerned about the action and the reaction," said Hussein Najm, a 30-year-old money-changer, pointing to hilltop Israeli outposts that flank Nahatiyah on the north, east and south.

Hezbollah attacks the Israelis and their Lebanese militia allies in the buffer zone Israel established just north of the border after its first invasion of Lebanon in 1978. Israel retaliates with artillery fire and air strikes on Nahatiyah and other towns it suspects of harboring guerrillas.

Like so many other people in the region, Mr.

Farhat and Mr. Najm are sceptical that peace will reach them any time soon.

South Lebanon has been in the forefront of the Arab-Israeli conflict since the Jewish state was created in 1948. The 700,000 residents, predominantly Shiite Muslims, have paid dearly, especially in the last nine years of guerrilla warfare.

"Our hopes are hanging on the peace efforts," said Mr. Farhat, 34, a soft-spoken man with two children. "We say tomorrow it might come, or the day after, but we are growing sceptical of the whole process."

They have plenty of grounds for doubt. Syria uses the Lebanese guerrillas as a pressure point in negotiations with

Israel, being conducted indirectly through U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher. Whenever Middle East peace efforts gain momentum, tension and fighting in south Lebanon increase.

Anxiety in the south deepened when Israel blamed Hezbollah for four bombings in July of Israeli and Jewish targets in Latin America and Britain. The bombs killed 116 people and wounded more than 100.

Then came two guerrilla ambushes of Israeli patrols in the "Security zone" and rocket attacks on northern Israel.

Others packed up, ready for a fast exit.

A Lehanese-American visiting relatives in Nabatiyah said he'd had enough and left after only two weeks.

"I feel sorry for the people here," he said. "They never know whether they'll live or whether they'll still have a house the next day."

The visitor, a clothing wholesaler from the New York City borough of Brooklyn, requested anonymity because of the state department ban on travelling to Lebanon with a U.S. passport.

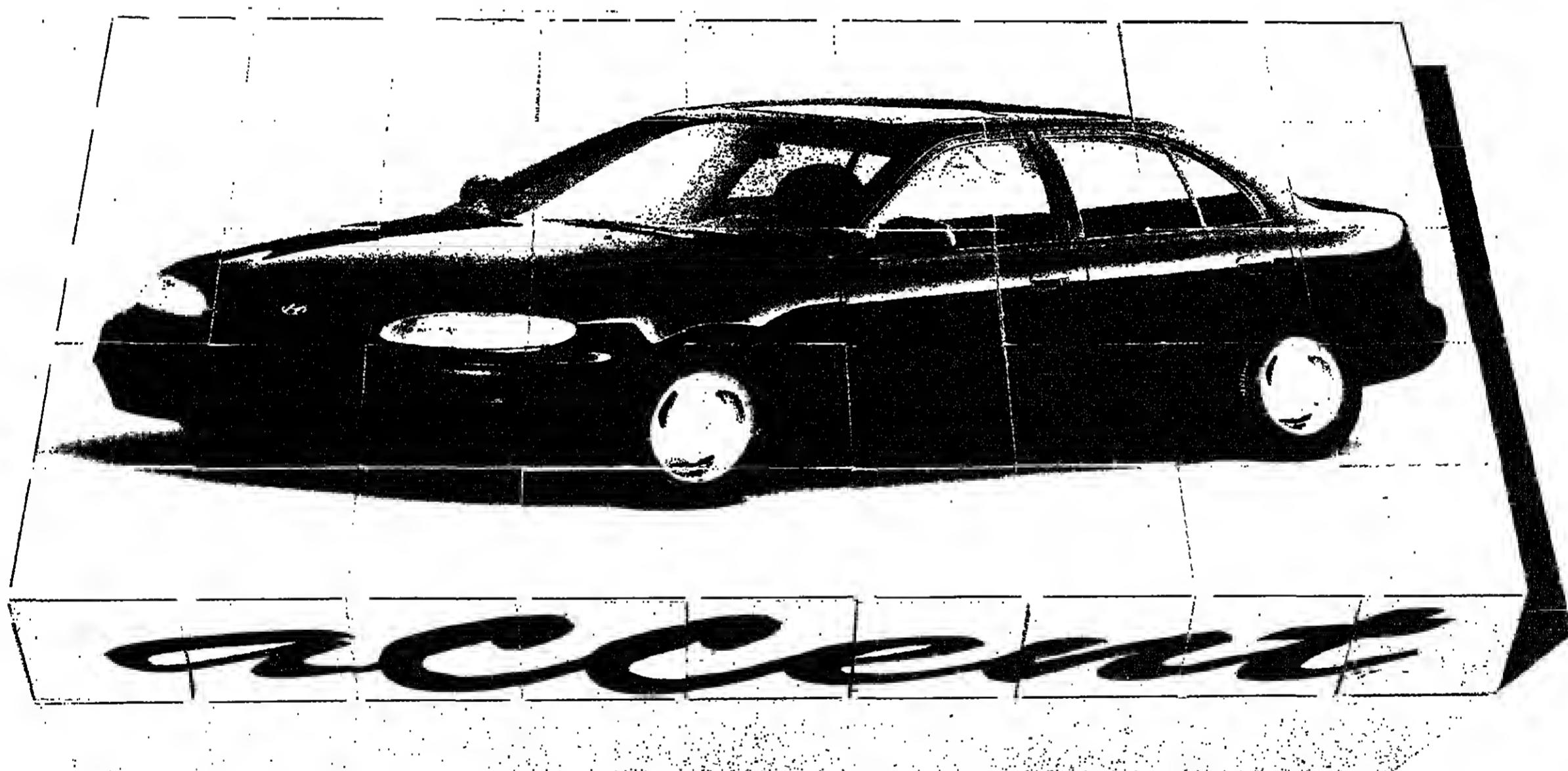
Despite his current feelings, he is optimistic about the future.

"There's going to be peace," he said. "I bought land to build on when peace comes."

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## Foreign Exchange Market Summary September 12 - September 16, 1994

MAN — The dollar depreciated against the yen and sterling at end of last week; as it ended 0.23 per cent lower against the yen 1.71 per cent against sterling. The dollar, however, rose 1.44 per cent against the German currency. The U.S. unit rose against the mark and yen Monday, while falling sharply against sterling. It rose after the release of the consumer price index next day. Analysts expected the Fed to terminate its policy on its next scheduled Federal Open Market Committee meeting on Tuesday 27-9-1994, if prices at the consumer level showed a big rise. On the other hand, sterling rose against major currencies after the Bank of England increased its base rate by 0.50 per cent, to 5.75 per cent. The dollar declined against the yen Tuesday, while appreciating against sterling and remaining unchanged against the mark. Reports stated that the U.S. unit rose against other major currencies on trading hours, after the release of the U.S. consumer price index showing a below expectations rise of 0.3 per cent at both the retail and core levels. However, the dollar declined later on amid uncertainty in the U.S.-Japan trade talks. It also lost momentum in view of concern over the release of the U.S. retail sales data the Fed's Beige Book the following day. The dollar depreciated slightly against European currencies Tuesday, while rising against the yen. It rose against the yen in view of continued market intervention by the Bank of Japan to stem rise of its currency against the dollar, which happened during the trading hours the previous day. The U.S. unit also gained against the yen in view of rumours that the Fed intervened in market to support its currency against yen on behalf of the Bank of Japan. Rumours that some European banks bought dollars as the mark also lifted the U.S. unit against the mark during trading hours. However, a statement by the Bundesbank deputy head, in which he ruled out new interest rates cuts in Germany, caused the dollar against the mark. The U.S. unit rose against other major currencies Thursday. It reacted against the yen after the U.S. commerce secretary said he is hopeful of an agreement in all areas of the U.S.-Japan talks before the end of this month. The dollar also rose against the mark in view of expectations of another Bundesbank monetary policy after the German presidential elections in the middle of next month, which happened after the president of the Swiss National Bank took such a step from the German central bank. The dollar retreated against other major currencies Friday, mainly against sterling. It declined along with U.S. stock and oil prices after the release of the U.S. industrial production report, a rise of 0.7 per cent in August. The U.S. unit, thus ended the week at 1.5445 marks, 98.95 yen at \$1.5790 to the pound sterling.

New York Closing Rates for Major Currencies Against the U.S. Dollar

| Currency       | 9/9/1994 | 16/9/1994 | Percent Change |
|----------------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| Sterling Pound | 1.5525   | 1.5790    | 1.71%          |
| Deutsche Mark  | 1.5374   | 1.5445    | 0.40%          |
| Swiss Franc    | 1.2807   | 1.2820    | 0.10%          |
| French Franc   | 5.2655   | 5.2810    | 0.29%          |
| Japanese Yen   | 99.18    | 98.95     | 0.23%          |

(SD Per \$1)

Euro-Currency Interest Rates

| Currency       | 9/9/1994   | 16/9/1994   |      |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------|
| 1-Month (%)    | 1-Year (%) | 1-Month (%) |      |
| U.S. Dollar    | 4.82       | 5.56        | 5.62 |
| Sterling Pound | 4.87       | 6.37        | 5.25 |
| Deutsche Mark  | 4.75       | 5.25        | 4.75 |
| Swiss Franc    | 3.87       | 4.56        | 3.75 |
| French Franc   | 5.37       | 6.25        | 5.31 |
| Japanese Yen   | 2.31       | 2.50        | 2.37 |

Interest rate for amounts exceeding U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

| Currency       | Bid    | Offer  |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| U.S. Dollar    | 0.692  | 0.698  |
| Sterling Pound | 1.0942 | 1.1047 |
| Deutsche Mark  | 0.4499 | 0.4521 |
| Swiss Franc    | 0.5424 | 0.5451 |
| French Franc   | 0.1316 | 0.1323 |
| Japanese Yen   | 0.7028 | 0.7063 |
| Dutch Guilder  | 0.4019 | 0.4039 |
| Swedish Krona  | ----   | ----   |
| Italian Lira*  | 0.0445 | 0.0447 |
| Belgian Franc  | ----   | ----   |

Per 100

## JORDAN FINANCIAL MARKET

HOUSING BANK CENTER AMMAN - JORDAN  
TELEPHONE: 6621170 / 663170

ORGANIZED MARKET SHARE PRICE LIST FOR SUNDAY 18/09/1994

| PARTY'S NAME             | TRADE VOLUME | OPENING PRICE | CLOSING PRICE |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| J. BANK                  | 183,000      | 181.000       | 181.000       |
| JORDAN NATIONAL BANK     | 44,642       | 2.450         | 2.460         |
| J. OF JORDAN             | 1,660        | 2.410         | 2.400         |
| JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK   | 1,660        | 2.410         | 2.400         |
| JORDAN DEVELOPMENT BANK  | 37,014       | 3.850         | 3.850         |
| JORDAN INDUSTRIAL BANK   | 7,442        | 4.650         | 4.650         |
| JORDAN MUNICIPAL BANK    | 2,497        | 1.850         | 1.850         |
| JORDAN NATIONAL BANK     | 2,716        | 3.810         | 3.810         |
| JORDAN PETROLEUM BANK    | 10,207       | 3.420         | 3.420         |
| JORDAN PHARMACEUTICALS   | 13,947       | 1.902         | 1.890         |
| JORDAN PETROLEUM COMPANY | 10,500       | 3.850         | 3.850         |
| JORDAN PETROLEUM COMPANY | 5,041        | 3.850         | 3.850         |
| JORDAN PETROLEUM COMPANY | 7,973        | 3.850         | 3.850         |
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## Jansher beats injury to win World Open

BARCELONA (AFP) — Jansher Khan won a record-equalling sixth World Open title on Sunday — and then revealed he had wanted to pull out of the tournament the day before it started.

Jansher routed Britain's first ever finalist in the men's championship, England's Peter Marshall, to equal the record set by the Pakistani's legendary compatriot Jahan-ger Khan.

But he then disclosed a week-long secret that he had been carrying an ankle injury.

"Two hours before my flight on Tuesday, I told my cousin (Mebboob Khan) that I wasn't going because I didn't feel fit. I didn't want to go and play and lose."

"But he told me that I wouldn't make the record if I didn't come."

The damaged muscle tissue in his right ankle had made itself felt slightly during the first round — and was a spectre hanging over the world number one and defending champion on Sunday.

"Even in the third game, when I was leading 13-5, I was thinking 'I hope the pain doesn't come back.'

It was that pain which had appeared during his match against Marshall a week before when the Pakistani star went down in straight games to the Englishman at the European Club Championships in Paris.

"I'm lucky to have made six titles and the credit goes to my cousin," he declared. "I've been keeping the injury a secret all week because I didn't want it to get out and



Jansher Khan

## Kids 'battle' it off in Sarajevo neighbourhood

By Samir Krlic  
The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The triumph wasn't in winning, or even playing well. It was in just playing.

There were no medals or trophies for 500 teenagers in the Sarajevo suburb Dobrinja. But after being a frontline neighbourhood, once a scene of vicious Bosnian Serb shelling, Saturday's trials in tennis, table tennis, soccer, handball, volleyball and basketball were enough of a reward.

The last open-air sports event in Dobrinja, a soccer competition organised in June 1993, abruptly ended when two mortar shells killed 15 and wounded 80, mainly children.

Since then no one has dared outside to play anything.

Despite Bosnian Serb positions less than 500 yards away behind a 5-metre stack of junked cars and buses, Saturday's events were held almost miraculously without incident or casualties. They were the conclusion of a six-week event for mostly 13-18 year olds.

For organisers — the U.S. relief organisation International Rescue Committee and Dobrinja's local authorities — the greatest concern was the security.

Since the beginning of the war in April 1992, Dobrinja has been one of the worst places to live in Sarajevo, a local organiser said. "It made me very happy to see these kids enjoy themselves."

and most children spent almost a full year in shelters.

However, with all three school buildings in Dobrinja completely destroyed by shelling, any event had to be organised outside.

"There was a need to do something in Dobrinja," said Stefanie Frease, a member of the International Rescue Committee and one of the chief organisers. "When the fighting stopped, kids were aggressive, and this was a perfect solution for the problem."

He was the shortest and youngest player there, but that didn't prevent him from scoring a goal. His grandfather Camil Czecko, 74, walked 6 kilometres just to see Teo play.

"It doesn't matter who wins," the elder Dzeko said

laughing. "Today all these kids are winners."

After the game, Teo, like all the other players, enjoyed juice and sandwich.

"This is super," he said. "I hope there will be another tournament soon."

Organisers said they would like to stage a similar event in another Sarajevo neighbourhood.

"I feel really happy and relieved that nothing happened security-wise," Ms. Frease said.

Mr. Kapetanovic nodded in agreement. "I cannot explain how happy I am to see these kids laughing like this," he said. "The fact that everything went well gives us strength to continue the work."

Taylor, who said in the last

4½ years he could think of not much more than fighting Chavez again, said he thought the referee had stopped the fight too soon, but he did not want to take anything away from Chavez.

"I thought I was getting my second wind for the later rounds," said Taylor, now 32-4-1.

"I felt strong, obviously until I got hurt. I thought I had him hurt a couple of times, but he's a great champion and I take my hat off to him."

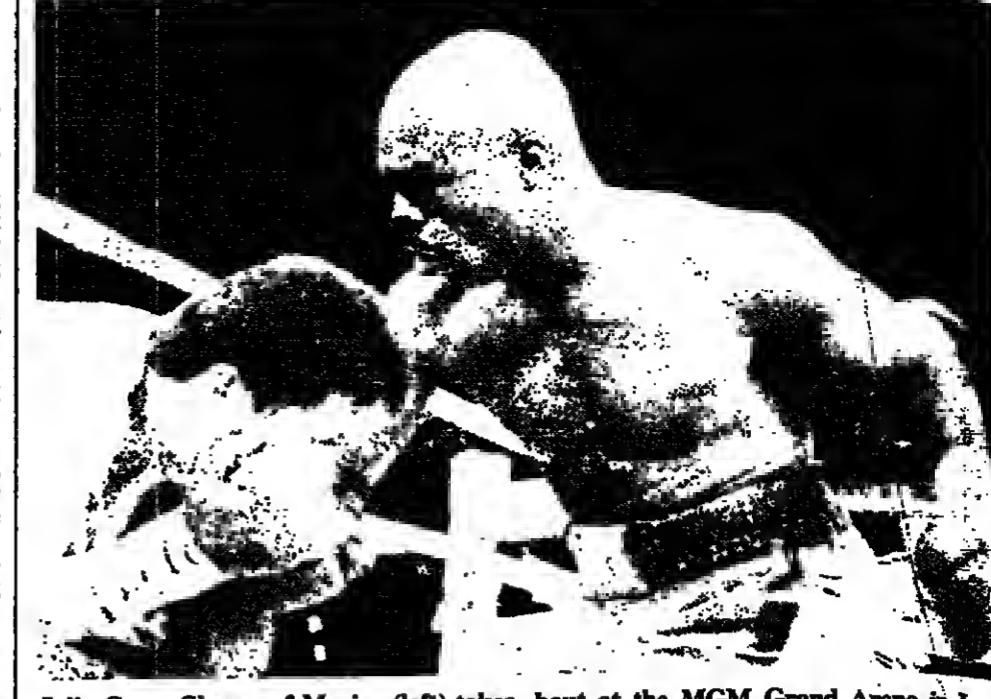
Frankie Randall, the only fighter to officially beat Chavez, was on the World Boxing Association's junior welterweight title on a unanimous decision over Juan Coggi of Argentina.

Randall, who did not look nearly as strong or sharp as he did when he beat Chavez last January, still managed to knock down the tough Goggi three times — in the first, fifth and sixth rounds.

Goggi, making his seventh defence of the title, dropped Randall in the second round.

"He rocked me. I rocked him. It was a real war," said Randall, who wants a rematch with Chavez, after the Mexican took back his title from Randall on a controversial stoppage after a head butt last May.

In probably the best de-



Julio Cesar Chavez of Mexico (left) takes a shot to the head from Meldrick Taylor of the U.S. during the first round of their TKO in the eighth round (AFP photo)

## Chavez knocks down Taylor in feature title bout

LAS VEGAS (R) — Julio Cesar Chavez certainly is not the fighter he once was, but he had enough left to turn back a vengeful Meldrick Taylor in the featured bout on a six-title boxing card on Saturday night.

The fight was a rematch of one between the two fighters 4½ years ago, when Chavez, behind on all judges' scorecards, pulled the fight out in the last seconds after knocking Taylor down and the referee stopped the fight when a confused Taylor did not immediately say he could continue.

On Saturday, Chavez was manhandled a bit by Taylor in the early going. Before the challenger lost strength and became a punching bag in the eighth round.

Chavez knocked down Taylor, 27, with a left hook and was landing heavy-fisted combinations prompting referee Mills Lane to stop the fight, allowing Chavez, now 91-1-1, to retain his World Boxing Council super lightweight championship.

"To all of those who said I was old and finished, they can say the old men are old but they keep going strong," said Chavez, 32. "Everybody thought I was through, but I showed them."

Taylor, who said in the last

demonstration of talent on Saturday, young Felix Trinidad of Puerto Rico unleashed an impressive onslaught of power-punching to stop Mexican Luis Ramon "Yoy Boy" Campas in the fourth round.

Trinidad retained his International Boxing Federation (IBF) welterweight title.

Trinidad, 21, was knocked down briefly in the second round, but in the third and fourth rounds he found the range with a bombardment of 10 consecutive punches on the stationary 23-year-old Mexican, until referee Richard Steele intervened to stop the fight at two minutes, 41 seconds of the round.

The WBC super featherweight title changed hands when underdog Gabriel Ruelas took a unanimous decision over fellow-American "Jesse" James Leija.

Ruelas, 24, was born in Mexico but moved to the United States at the age of seven, but maintains his Mexican citizenship.

Ruelas dropped Leija, defend-

ing his title for the first time since winning it from Azmazh Nelson of Ghana last May, in the second round with a right to the chin and in the 12th with another right.

Leija knocked Ruelas down in the fifth round, also with a right hand.

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## Invitation to Tender

(Financed by the European Economic Community EEC) for the supply of computer equipment to the Faculty of Engineering and Technology/University of Jordan.

- Local tender no. (52/94);

- EEC tender no. (3918);

- Bidding documents may be obtained (F.C.) from Central Tender Department/University of Jordan.

- Closing date for the bid submission will be Dec. 14, 1994 at 11:00 a.m. (local time).

- Opening Dec. 14, 1994 at 12:00 noon (local time).

Chairman Central Tenders

عطا توريد وتشغيل اجهزة حاسوب لكتلية

الهندسة والتكنولوجيا

ممول من المجموعة الاقتصادية الأوروبية رقم

(94 / 52)

(EECNO 3918)

تعدن الجامعة الأردنية من طرف

اعطاء توريد وتشغيل اجهزة

الهندسة والتكنولوجيا

ممول من المجموعة الاقتصادية الأوروبية رقم

(94 / 52)

تعدن الجامعة الأردنية من طرف

اعطاء توريد وتشغيل اجهزة

الهندسة والتكنولوجيا

ممول من المجموعة الاقتصادية الأوروبية رقم

(94 / 52)

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# Sports

JORDAN TIMES, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1994 11

## Everton look set for another survival battle

LONDON (R) — In the 1960s the brand of exciting, attacking soccer served up by Everton earned the club the nickname "the school of science."

But now, six games into the new season with the team without a win and bottom of the premier league a more apt name might be "the school of survival."

Just four months after saving themselves from relegation, Everton find themselves back among the nearly men and a long winter looks to be shaping for the ever-optimistic manager Mike Walker and new multi-millionaire owner Peter Johnson.

For the best part of the last two decades Everton were forced to live in the shadow of arch-rivals Liverpool as the red half of the city celebrated domestic and European successes.

But now Everton face the much more worrying prospect of living in the shadow of the other 21 teams in the premier league.

Saturday's 2-2 draw with Queens Park Rangers means Everton have taken just two points out of a possible 18 in their worst start to a season since 1958 when they lost their opening six games.

Then they recovered to avoid relegation, but this time the stakes are that much higher. Four teams will be relegated from the premier league at the end of this season as the elite division is reduced in size over the next two years.

Since the English league started 106 years ago, Everton have spent a record 102 years in the top division. They were last outside the top flight in 1954, but came perilously close to the drop in May.

And despite the upbeat mood of Walker, they could be set for another season of struggle.

On Saturday Walker watched in anguish as defensive blunders cost his side victory against GPR. It was his 24th match in charge since taking over from Howard Kendall in January. Of those matches, Everton have won just five.

"Perhaps it's a lack of confidence, but their second goal in particular was horrendous from a defensive point of view. It is all down to individual errors," Walker admitted.

**Jordan Times**  
Tel: 667171

But Everton have been making so many errors recently, both individually and collectively, that on the last day of last season they were just minutes away from relegation for the first time since footballers wore baggy shorts down to their knees and boots up to their ankles.

Trailing 0-2 at home to Wimbledon on May 7, they finally won 3-2 with nine minutes of the season remaining. It was one of the greatest boudin acts in modern soccer history.

In the close season Johnson took over and Walker moved into the transfer market to sign midfielder Vinny Mansfield from Tottenham for £2.2 million (\$3.44 million) and Nigerian world cup striker Daniel Amokachi from club Brugge for £3.0 million (\$4.70 million).

Everton also narrowly failed to secure the transfer of Brazilian striker Muller from Sao Paulo this week, so there is no doubt the club's ambition.

But the questions remain. Is Walker doing it right? Has he got time to succeed?

In an interview in Saturday's Daily Mail Walker said, "It is easy to criticise and say we haven't changed the team

yet. But we have changed a lot of things at the club.

"The thing had stagnated somewhere along the line, standards had dropped, expectations were going down and we had to change it, not just on the field. There is a great determination Everton won't lose their way again."

Everton have always tried to play open, attacking soccer and Goodison Park became known as "the school of science" under manager Harry Catterick, who captured the league titles in 1963 and 1970 and the FA Cup in 1966.

Then for most of the 1970s and 80s Everton were overshadowed by Liverpool's successes until re-emerging under Kendall to win the championship again in 1985 and 1987. They also reached four FA Cup finals in the 1980s, winning the cup in 1984.

The school of science tag and Kendall's successes now seem a long time ago.

Success for Everton now would be a victory in a league match and three points on the club's ambition.

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Espanol's Argentinian defender Pochettino (right) shoots past FC Barcelona's Beguiristain during their Spanish soccer league match Saturday night (AFP photo)

## Barcelona struggle for point

BARCELONA, Spain (AFP) — Spanish champions

Barcelona struggled to a goalless draw against league leaders Espanol here Saturday night in a tense, scrappy Catalan derby.

Barcelona were missing both their World Cup heroes up front — with Brazilian Romario picking up a thigh injury during the midweek European Champions League victory over Galatasaray, and volatile Bulgarian Hristo Stoichkov serving out the last game of a three-match ban.

Their spark was certainly missed on a gloomy night for Johan Cruyff's team.

Espanol had the ball in the back of the Barcelona net within 10 minutes of the start, Pacheta rising above a crowded goalmouth to head home Arteaga's free-kick from the left — only for the goal to be disallowed for shoving.

Romanian Florin Radu-

ciu had a clear opportunity for Espanol just minutes later as he bore down on Barcelona's goalkeeper Carlos Busquets, only to send a searing drive just inches over the bar.

Nothing was going right for Barcelona in the hostile Sarrià stadium.

Their defence was in ruinous shape — a catalogue of hungled clearances and fumbled back-passes went mercifully unpunished — and it took their midfield a full 20 minutes to even string a few meaningful passes together.

Just as Raduiciu was the chief architect of the Espanol attack, so his World Cup teammate Gheorghe Hagi fulfilled the same role for the Spanish champions. The Romanian forced a fine save from Toni with a free kick just outside the box after half an hour, and seconds later set up a move with a deft flick which saw Iglesias Ivan blaze narrowly wide.

However, the home side

continued to press forward and eight minutes from half-time the Espanol crowd were on their feet again when striker Jordi Lardin was floored by Barcelona defender Alberto Ferrer as he tried to surge through a packed defence. But the referee would have none of their penalty appeals.

Things improved for Barcelona in the second-half, partly because Cruyff brought on his son Jordi for Beguiristain after 15 minutes.

But Espanol had the ball in the back of Barca's net again within 10 minutes of the substitution. Again it was disallowed.

Dutch defender Ronald Koeman, who had offset an error-strewn performance with two crucial interceptions, made a poor pass to Ferrer which was quickly intercepted by Raduiciu.

Aside from a fine 20-yard shot from Hagi, which Tony had to push over five minutes from the whistle, Barcelona never really looked like snatching a winner. And on Saturday night's form, they look to stand little chance of retaining their league title.

## ITF changes tennis rules to curb big servers

HONG KONG (AFP) — Revolutionary changes announced here by the International Tennis Federation (ITF) will apply the brakes to the power game which has been turning fans off.

With spectators deserting the game in droves, the ITF has decided the best solution is to alter the specification of the balls.

At their annual general meeting here Saturday, the federation ruled that tournaments played on fast surfaces, such as grass at Wimbledon, will now use softer and therefore slower balls which would extend rallies.

Conversely, tournaments held on slower surfaces, such as the clay at the French Open, will use harder, faster balls to add variety to the game.

Another significant development is the ITF's reduction of the time between changeovers at the end of games from 25 to 20 seconds.

This move could, however, bring the ITF into conflict with the men's Association of Tennis Professionals. The ATP has experimented with 20-second breaks, but last week announced that it wants to return to 25 seconds.

ITF President Brian Tobin said Saturday's innovations were essential to boost tennis' appeal and halt growing dissatisfaction among fans and television broadcasters.

The changes would apply to all men's, women's and junior events, as well as the ITF's four Grand Slam tournaments and international team competitions such as the Davis Cup and the Federation Cup for women.

"We want to be able to govern future developments in racket technology a little more than we have been able to in the past," Tobin said.

The ITF also announced it would plough one million U.S. dollars back into the game through its 191 national members.

The Federation has given out \$2.5 million in development grants over the past three years.

ITF sponsorship is now fully booked through to 1998, with television contracts for the Davis Cup also filled until 1999.

Prize money for the Davis Cup will be increased by some six per cent next year to more than seven million dollars while prize money for the Federation Cup rise to two million dollars.



Pete Sampras

The ball changes were seen as the only legitimate way to slow the game down, although the meeting did consider altering the dimensions of the tennis court and the height of the net.

"We discussed all the possibilities but there was a strong feeling we shouldn't tamper with the basics of the game," Tobin said.

The ITF also plans to take a closer look at racket technology to ensure power servers, such as world number one Pete Sampras and Croatia's Goran Ivanisevic, cannot dominate the game by bludgeoning opponents as they have done in recent years.

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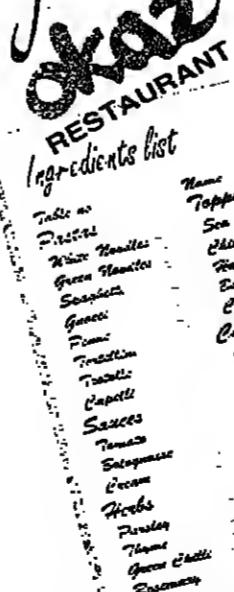
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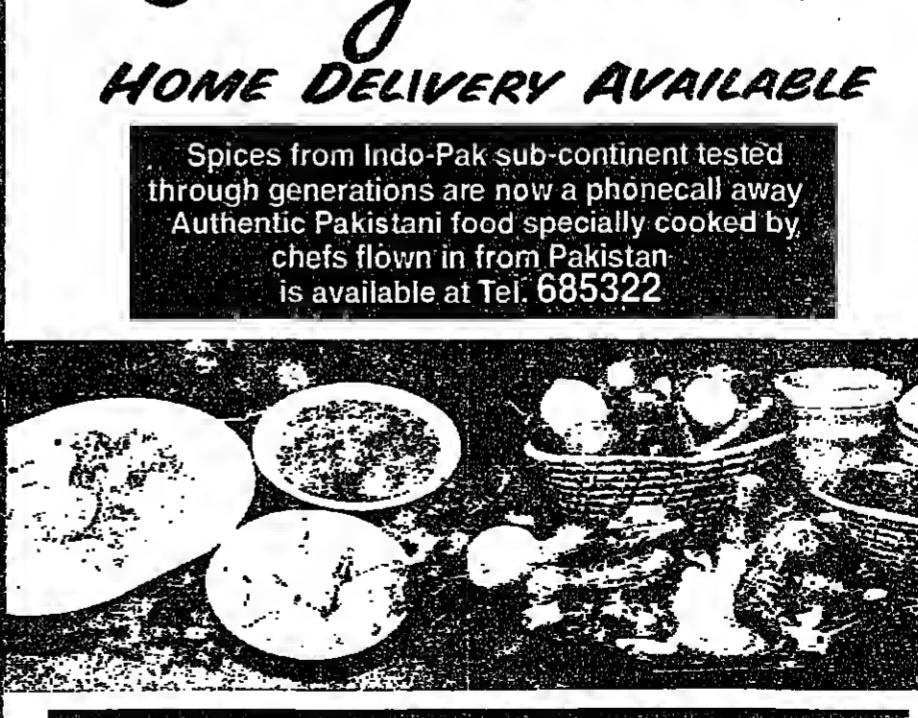
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Abdel Karim, Yousif Yousif and Shaker Jaber.

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## Gamaa claims U.N. bus attack

CAIRO (Agencies) — Muslim militants in Egypt claimed responsibility on Saturday for killing four policemen and a U.N. worker in an attack near the tourist town of Luxor.

The Gamaa Al Islamiya (Islamic Group) said Saturday's attack was the work of its "Talaat Yassin Brigades" named after a Gamaa leader killed in April.

"The brigades of the martyr Talaat Yassin announce their responsibility for the operation...near the city of Luxor which targeted a U.N.-ICEF bus and the police car accompanying it," the Gamaa said in a brief faxed statement.

Police killed three suspected Muslim extremists during an arrest raid Sunday as battles between government security forces and the radicals intensified in southern Egypt.

The deaths brought to 14 the number of police and extremists killed during the past week in the south, a strong-gold of militants seeking to impose Islamic law on Egypt.

In Sunday's incident, police raided a hideout of the militants in Qift, a town in Qena province about 500 kilometres south of Cairo, an interior ministry statement said.

The area is near where militants killed four police and a U.N. employee in Saturday's ambush. But the ministry statement said Sun-

day's raid came because the militants were involved in a recent attack on guards at a Coptic church in the town.

Police received a tip about the militants' whereabouts and came under fire as they approached the hideout, the statement said. It said the militants were killed in return fire. A pistol and a sub-machine gun were found in the hideout.

In a separate incident Sunday, unidentified gunmen shot and wounded a government employee outside a police station in Al Badari, a village near Assiut, 320 kilometres south of Cairo. A soldier also was wounded. Security sources said the targeted government employee was believed to be a police informer.

The Gamaa has been attacking police in southern Egypt for more than two years as part of a campaign to overthrow the government and set up a strict Islamic state.

The level of violence had fallen sharply since Yassin's death in April, and Egyptian authorities said they had been able to break up most of the Gamaa cells in the country.

But three weeks ago the group resurrected operations in the south, killing a Spanish tourist and a number of a policemen, and warned foreigners not to come to Egypt for their own safety.



BER SHEBA DELEGATION: His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday receives a delegation representing Al Sani's family from Ber Sheba who called at the Royal Court to express their thanks and appreciation to King Hussein for condoning them over the death of Sheikh Khalil Al Sani.

## 150 killed, 700 injured in Kabul

KABUL (Agencies) — Heavy fighting continued Sunday between rival Shi'ite factions in south and west Kabul, leaving 150 people dead and at least 700 civilians wounded, hospital sources said.

"Based on the daily average of 145 wounded, we can expect some 720 casualties in Karti Se Hospital by the end of today," a foreign medical aid worker said.

It was impossible to ascertain the exact number of those killed in the fighting, as no official records are kept beyond a count of the few bodies which are delivered to the hospital, but hospital sources Sunday conservatively estimate that at least 150 were dead.

Forces loyal to Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani have joined the Shi'ite Hizb-e-Islami faction in the fight against their Shi'ite Hezb-e-Wahdat rivals, with heavy weapons and jets, but the pro-Rabbani infantry have yet to strike a major blow against Wahdat.

"While we reject all forms of dictatorships in the world, we refuse all forms of arrogance and oppression against people," the 16-member IAF parliamentary bloc said.

"This fight is between

Harakat and Wahdat. We

have no orders for an ad-

vance," said a pro-Rabbani

frontline commander, based

at the state granary west

Kabul called Silo.

Wahdat fighters... at the nearby strategic Kote Sangi crossroads had Silo under continuous rocket bombardment early Sunday, while massed pro-Rabbani troops were seen loading heavy weapons in anticipation of 1991 were announced.

From the upper floors of

Silo, heavy shelling of both

Wahdat and Harakat forces

in the west Kabul district of

Dashti Barchi — where

Harakat claim to have cap-

tured at least four main

Wahdat positions — could

clearly be seen.

Details of the fighting were

scant and there was no inde-

pendent word on which fac-

tion had the upper hand.

Witnesses said a single jet

dropped bombs near the for-

mer royal Darulaman Palace

and another air raid took

place to the west of the area

controlled by Hezb-e-

Wahdat.

The two Shi'ite factions had skirmished before, but until this week they had avoided open warfare, keep-

ing the southwest relatively

unscathed by the fighting be-

tween Mr. Rabbani and his

foes which has engulfed much

of the rest of Kabul since

January.

According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), at least 30,000 people have been treated for war wounds in hospitals on both sides of the Kabul front line this year.

ICRC officials, citing hospital sources, said at least 4,500 people had been killed in the factional conflict.

The prosecution said that

the defendants blew up these

places in an attempt to purge

the Kingdom of what they

saw as mounting social cor-

ruption caused by Western

influence.

The 25 men are purported

to be part of a clandestine

group, the so-called Arab

Afghans, which operates

throughout the Middle East

and receives funding from

renegade Saudi extremist,

Osama Ben Laden.

Mr. Ben Laden's follow-

ers, who fought as volunteers

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The defendants, who can-

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Prosecution witnesses,

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